

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Sidney Blumenthal to Hillary Rodham Clinton, re: NYU Panel Talking Points (2 pages)	09/19/1998	P5
002. note	NYU, Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy: An Opening Dialogue, HRC handwritten notes (8 pages)	09/21/1998	P5

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
 First Lady's Office  
 Speechwriting (Laura Schiller: Meetings, Speeches, Events 10/98 - 12/98)  
 OA/Box Number: 24612

### FOLDER TITLE:

Forum 2000 - Oct. 14, 1998

Kara Ellis  
 2006-0503-F  
 ke134

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]  
 P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]  
 P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]  
 P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]  
 P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]  
 P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

#### Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]  
 b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]  
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 b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]  
 b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]


Jonathan E. Smith

10/01/98 07:04:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Laura E. Schiller/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: CORRECTION to 9/21 POTUS law school, pag 9, para 6 corrected 

September 19, 1998

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE FIRST LADY**

**FROM: SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL**

**SUBJECT: NYU PANEL TALKING POINTS**

You should not hesitate to repeat the essence of what you said at Davos. You shouldn't assume that it has been widely heard or reported. Repetition, in any case, helps make the message penetrate. In addition to the general ideas on civil society you have discussed before, you should consider making these points:

1. In the interests of economic growth and stability, a strong international community is necessary. But some mistakenly believe that globalization means that nations and governments are increasingly irrelevant, vestiges that will be inexorably eclipsed by multinational corporations and global commerce. On the contrary, the kind of international community that can sustain the global economy through concerted cooperation depends upon the flourishing of strong national communities. Globalization both creates the need for strong nations and places new tensions on them that, if not dealt with, may tear them apart. The inevitability of global trade and the inescapable fact that it is a prerequisite for prosperity, the openness required for this market system, the rapid spread of cosmopolitan culture and ideas, and the increasing flows of immigration have provoked a reactionary backlash. This reaction argues for the retribalization of the world, as though a retreat from progress will protect people from change. The effect of these movements, all of them nativist, some racist, many against any role for women in civil society, not only leads to economic regression, but social and cultural division. The reactionary promise of making society whole again only fosters deeply split nations. That is

why those who believe in the creation of a new international community must also seek to implement policies that create social cohesion at home.

2. Sound economic policy is good family policy. The Clinton Administration has followed a policy of fiscal responsibility and social investment. As a result, real family income is on the increase for the first time in a generation and a half. This approach rejects the false dichotomies of the past and abstract models. It is pragmatic, innovative and effective. Without this economic policy, the rest of the agenda for the family would be impracticable.

3. Good family policy is sound economic policy. The global economy puts new stresses on families. In the economy that demands flexibility, the family must be supported so that it can be flexible. That is why the Clinton Administration has fought for Family and Medical Leave, expanded health care and child care. (You know the policies.) The family cannot be allowed to be atomized by the imperatives of the economy. New policies are needed for a new era to make the family whole. Family policy of this sort is not a nostalgic and quixotic attempt to return to the days when women weren't in the workforce. Modern family policy is an integral part of a progressive approach.

4. The millennium provides an opportunity for all of us to take stock and focus our energies. The slogan of our White House Millennium Program is a positive guide: Honor the past, imagine the future. How we think about the millennium, the great global event we are about to experience, can help us give direction to our communities, our cultures, our nations, and envision the new international community.

*Strengthening Democracy  
in the Global Economy*

AN OPENING DIALOGUE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1998



*Vanderbilt Hall, 40 Washington Square South*

global econ → China unpreced'd.

- In civil society - grows citizenship
- how do we create persons to do democracy

{ take world as we find it +  
strengthen conditions  
to make it function better for  
all people

Today -

3rd way agenda - agenda for the future

Social solidarity { and  
" justice { free marketplace  
" inclusion }

We need gov't to make civil society flourish  
(2nd gov't regul'n - support - get gov't)

all this takes place in the backdrop of globalization  
not just <sup>to do with</sup> mkt place: Globaliz'm is our world.

"We're 1st generation to live in a global world in  
cosmopolitan society"

How do we live in this new world?

brotherhood -

not w/o a reply

Is 3rd way merely "splitting of the diff'ce"  
between seeming antagonistic goals of  
justice & prosperity?

genuine democracy: partnerships in which people  
themselves govern in sort of a jt. venture

Partners  
in  
Govt.

Social justice based on idea of unconscious

< e.g. ins. kids vs disease / vs. large expendit. at end of life >

> What shld govern is what makes a diff'ce  
in people's lives - not just marketplace

\* Criteria of distribution shld be rationality, not  
just profit

Some networks of the  
global economy are  
widely shared.

Timing right: -  
feeling debate whether  
globaliz'm is a friend  
or enemy.

In the long run, globaliz'm  
mkt - forces for  
transparency,  
democr., etc.

Linkage with crisis  
today: 4 nations  
went bankrupt in '97.

Investors wanted out

+ caused a  
stampede  
in much of  
dev. world.

falling living standards  
in these places. Many  
argue global economy  
is empty

These events are promoting democ. How did disaster occur? There was no accountability, was corruption, etc. Political reform is critical.

Ottawa: Collapse of civil society seen 182 land - importing children

Today everything connects us but we don't have a global "neighborhood" or community!

## Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy

AN OPENING DIALOGUE

At the turn of the millennium, new methods of governance are required to confront new realities. With the emergence of the new global economy, driven by the ever accelerating pace of technology, pressures for constant adjustment are being placed on nations, communities and individuals. In the face of globalization, the universal challenges are to maintain the highest level of prosperity and security, expand opportunity, protect liberty, and deepen democracy.

Governments around the world are embracing the power of technology and telecommunications and using free markets to empower individuals; while at the same time acting to enhance civil society and to foster a renewed confidence from citizens. Forward-thinking political leaders, intellectuals, and business and labor figures are defining the elements of the new social contract. As a result, there is a pressing need for a discussion among those who have most vitally engaged these innovative approaches.

The dialogue on "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy," sponsored by New York University School of Law in affiliation with the Progressive Policy Institute and the World Policy Institute of the New School University, provides a forum for the international discussion that is driving reform-minded governments and future-oriented thinking around the world.

The first panel, on "Civil Society and the Future of Democracy," will address the challenges facing civil society by globalization and how it can flourish under the new conditions. The questions involve family and work, community and commerce, the rule of law and human rights, civic participation and public purpose, and the role of social investment.

The second panel, on "The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity," will address the problems of worker equity and opportunity, technology and education, poverty and the fate of the stake-holding middle class, the environment and economic development, and the roles of the nation-state and the modern corporation.

The third panel will feature reflections by heads of state and other world leaders. They will draw on their practical experience and vision in discussing the general theme of the day, "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy."

glaring imbalances within some society. \* impossible to

- ① led. democ if lge segment of society feel marginalized.
- ② management of diversity within countries → cohesion yet diversity. too many places leaders work to divide
- ③ civil society can't be a substitute for a functioning govt. need a balance
- ④ foster on glavin to bld democ. on pillars:

STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

*An Opening Dialogue*

Monday, September 21, 1998

Greenberg Lounge

Vanderbilt Hall

40 Washington Square South

8:00 am - 8:45 am

**Registration**

Coffee available in Golding Lounge, Second Floor

9:30 am

**Welcome**

L. Jay Oliva, President, New York University

**Introduction**

Norman Dorsen, Chair and Founding Faculty Director, Global Law School Program

9:45 am - 11:30 am

**Panel One: "Civil Society and the Future of Democracy"**

Roger Altman, Evercore Partners, Inc.

James Chace, Editor, World Policy Journal at New School University

Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States

Ronald Dworkin, New York University School of Law

Anthony Giddens, Director, London School of Economics

Olara Otunnu, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General for  
Children and Armed Conflict

Norman Dorsen, New York University School of Law, moderator

④ Can't Rph 9 global societies if can't take care  
9 most vulnerable 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm among us,  
especially women Lunch + children are  
being imported. We need to make new world safe  
for children



STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

*An Opening Dialogue*

1:30 pm - 3:15 pm

**Panel Two: "The New Economy and the Future of Opportunity"**

Al From, Democratic Leadership Council

Robert Hormats, Vice Chairman, Goldman Sachs International

Rosabeth Moss Kanter, Harvard Business School

Richard Stewart, New York University School of Law

John Sweeney, President, AFL-CIO

Laura Tyson, Walter A. Haas School of Business

Martin Lipton, Chairman, New York University School of Law Foundation, moderator

4:30 pm - 6:30 pm

**Panel Three: "Strengthening Democracy in the Global Economy"**

The Right Honorable Tony Blair, M.P., Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States

His Excellency Göran Persson, Prime Minister of Sweden

The Honorable Professor Romano Prodi, President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy

His Excellency Peter Stoyanov, President of the Republic of Bulgaria

John Sexton, Dean, New York University School of Law, moderator

**Reception to Follow**

*Chase: Think about "new form of creation"  
from these new terms (like adhesion)  
why should struggling tax payers bail out next, send  
troughs or support UN? Should not states support their  
own citizens?  
Need a new internet 'sun' for today.*



Globalization undermines cultural underpinnings, local norms, rel. etc. because of strong consumer cultures.

Tony: What's lacking in Russia - needs a wider framework of institutions.

\*\*\* impact of materialism on world -  
In one of the worst spasms in our country  
all driven by desire to make more \$.

Prisoners Dilemma - we're in midst of it.

Leadership deal is materialism + class conflict.

Shouldn't first be exposed to everything global in  
bribe - part of the dark side of globalization.

Q How corporation contributes to civil society?

- Corporate philanthropy
- Gen. social prog. is a job
- Corp. sector usually for better instit'ns, openness, etc.
- no one who responds. must apply to wealthy, as well as poor. e.g. enviro reg'n, tax breaks for better corporate behavior.
- Has <sup>some</sup> Corp. have tried to weaken gov't to allow bus. to flourish? :? Had a balanced approach.  
∴ what is in the long term interest of corporate growth..

\*\*\* 15% turnout in NY primary  
citizens networks couldn't be more critical  
→ gov't + NGO partnerships should be strengthened

& no more idealism in politics

Q - global econ. under stability, yet human rights violations  
& ~~rebellion~~ law undermined everywhere.

\* democ. + rule of law have to be built. National Civil Society  
should be the chh + balance.

Q - How create competence in all 3 sectors? Including  
opportunities for people - educ'n + social investments



STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

*An Opening Dialogue*

## The Global Law School Program

The Global Law School initiative at New York University School of Law, established in 1994, has been called the most important development in legal education in three decades. It is designed to reshape legal thinking and research for a world that is becoming smaller and increasingly interdependent. Legal systems – above all, the rule of law – will be critically important for promoting transnational economic relationships and for safeguarding national and human rights. It is therefore essential for tomorrow's lawyers to gain insight into the legal systems of many countries.

The Global Law School Program provides all New York University law students with the opportunity to expand their professional and intellectual horizons. It is much more than a program in international law. Each year about 20 leading foreign law professors and judges from all parts of the world and from diverse legal disciplines teach at New York University, and more than 300 foreign students, including the specially selected Hauser Global Scholars, add their energy, insights and perspectives to the community. Creative modifications to the law school curriculum continually take account of the new learning. All of this is merely a strong beginning in the complex process of revising legal education to meet the challenges of a global society.

Through the Program, New York University School of Law has become a central venue for discussion about law and society which goes far beyond legal academe to include leaders in all fields. Thus, in 1996 and 1997 the Law School hosted summits in constitutional adjudication which brought together with our faculty and students justices from the constitutional courts of Germany, Italy, Russia and the United States. Today's Dialogue is the latest and most significant event of this kind.

not shared assessment. - e.g. vouchers over public schools.

Road to ed'n - boys & girls

\* Invest in human capital.

Equality of opportunity requires govt'l intervention at times

Q Is mere a workable strategy to have 1/2 membership parity (women) participate to their potential.

This event was made possible by the generosity of Dwight Opperman. Mr. Opperman's association with New York University began forty years ago when Chief Justice Warren E. Burger involved him in NYU School of Law's Institute of Judicial Administration. Mr. Opperman is now a Trustee of the Law School, of the Institute of Judicial Administration and of the Brennan Center for Justice.

love - (a) girls ed'n  
(b) health care  
(c) access to credit  
(d) domestic viol'ce

progress, but also regression  
e.g. Taliban

- \*\*\* demo requires equal'zn between sexes  
at national & local proper & women can't be  
called both, but at local level not  
always case, need to put stress on rural.
- \*\*\* need education in politics - Senegal example.



# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	Sidney Blumenthal to Johnathan E. Smith at 17:01:04.00. Subject: Forum 2000. (1 page)	10/01/1998	P5
002. email	Sidney Blumenthal to Laura E. Schiller at 19:21:54.00. Subject: speech. (4 pages)	10/09/1998	P5

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Automated Records Management System (Email)  
WHO ([Forum 2000; Hillary Rodham Clinton])  
OA/Box Number: 500000

### FOLDER TITLE:

[09/24/1998 - 10/09/1998]

Kara Ellis  
2006-0503-F  
kel35

### RESTRICTION CODES

#### Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sidney Blumenthal ( CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 1-OCT-1998 17:01:04.00

SUBJECT: Forum 2000

TO: Jonathan E. Smith ( CN=Jonathan E. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Jono: Could you collect the materials Laura mentions here? Thanks.

----- Forwarded by Sidney Blumenthal/WHO/EOP on 10/01/98

04:55 PM -----

Laura E. Schiller

10/01/98 04:58:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Sidney Blumenthal/WHO/EOP

CC:

Subject: Forum 2000

Hi --

Melanne just called and said HRC had asked you to do the first draft of her Prague speech. As she probably relayed to you, she wants to talk about the importance of civil society in tackling the hard questions/challenges we confront. I think she wants a combo of her remarks at Davos and NYU; the questions POTUS raised at NYU; and the five points Otunnu made there.

It would be great if we could get together -- or talk -- to figure out what information or guidance you need from us and what kind of timeline makes sense to get it done. Her schedule is packed next week...and you may know better than I when she wants to start focusing on this...

Do you want to talk tomorrow? Let me know.

Thanks!

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Sidney Blumenthal ( CN=Sidney Blumenthal/OU=WHO/O=EOP [ WHO ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-OCT-1998 19:21:54.00

SUBJECT: speech

TO: Laura E. Schiller ( CN=Laura E. Schiller/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [ WHO ] )  
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Laura: I've dashed a few comments, and excised a number of graphs. I would not counterpose government to civil society. I think HRC wishes to say that we've learned that government is essential, indispensable, not something we can discard. I'd add that point. Otherwise I think the structure and points are strong. I think it's good. If you need me, just call. Sidney

Open with a theme: Today the global economy is in crisis. One-fourth of the world is in recession. A new financial architecture is needed for the 21st century. And leaders have been meeting to devise solutions, not only to the short-term crisis but to the long-term one. A crisis in the global economy, I believe, encompasses more than just the economy. Global economy will not work without strong civil society. That is what I am here to speak about today.

Acknowledgments: Havel -- refer to great time had during visit. With poetry and prose, no one has done more to spread freedom through the world...No one has worked harder to nurture civil society and keep us focused on what I call real-politics, kitchen table politics, that is, how we live our lives -- not just as homogenized consumers, but in real life as diverse and spiritual human beings. And, I especially want to thank him for convening the 2nd Forum 2000. When I attended this conference last year, [also refer to his speech?] I had the opportunity to meet with representatives of non governmental organizations in the Czech Republic. And, I was so impressed by the important work they are doing -- from standing up for the rights and health of the Roma to safeguarding the environment.

Our country, like the Czech Republic, like Italy, like [tbd] has our own Millennium Program, with the purpose of encouraging Americans to use this time to think about who we are, where we've been, and the values, culture, indeed the world, we want to pass down to the next generation. It is, I think, a very humanizing time. Millions and millions of people around the world who may be connected by little else, not language or religion or custom, are all thinking about the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st. [Even if it's primarily the party they hope to attend].

And I guess what I hope we ask ourselves now and in the days ahead is, when we look into the future, what will we see?

If we look back to the end of the last Millennium, we often hear about the myth of Panic Terror [real name?], where people gave their possessions away, and hid in churches waiting for the end of the world; and where a prolific and rather controversial monk by the name of Raoul Glaber, who lived in the 10th century, consistently warned his local citizenry of

impending doom. Now, perhaps because of his checkered career -- he was expelled from several monasteries -- he didn't attract much of a following. The earth did not implode as he predicted. And though there were pockets of fear...though we know so little about that period, what we do know is that there was a revival of literacy, crescent guilds [Ellen more], and as we emerged from the dark ages, there were overwhelming signs of light -- not gloom.

Raoul Glaber comes from a long line of doomsayers and pessimists about the human condition. The kind of people who are always looking for what is wrong with the advancements that occur, who are always pointing fingers at one another and predicting the end of civilization as we know it.

So too today, are there different versions of the future !)) most of which depend upon how we feel about globalization, some painted with light others with darkness. We live in a time when democracies have taken root around the world, when we are no longer divided into antagonistic blocks (when whatever affects one of us can ultimately affects all of us ) from culture to terrorism to the economic crisis which has sent shock waves throughout the world. The new global economy is not a trend that will fade away or be chased away. Nor should it. It is here to stay. But what does that mean for us?

Will the global economy increase growth and stability for nations, will it lift up the lives and expand the opportunities of all citizens of the world? Will it help us learn about each other, and create not just a whirling global market, but a global community?

Or will it inspire a race to the bottom? Will we, as many of its detractors and doomsayers predict, find our resources depleted, our culture and humanity replaced by a one-dimensional consumer culture? Will we retreat inward, our fear of the unknown transformed into a plague of racism, nativism and xenophobia?

In American popular culture, particularly in some recent movies, the end of the world has been an increasingly emphatic theme. Creatures from outer space descend upon the earth and blow everything up, threatening the extinction of the human race. In one of these movies, Independence Day, it is only international cooperation that allows Earth to defeat the aliens.

Which vision of the future will we imagine? Which version of the future will we create? In afraid that we face dangers more real than aliens from outer space. That would be easy. Today we are trying to cope with market forces that may run out of our control. Globalization itself is not good or evil. It offers us -- as nations and individuals -- tremendous opportunities ) but if and only if we meet new obligations. We must create the conditions in which strong democratic governments work for people, healthy and free marketplaces benefit all people, and a vibrant civil society fosters free citizens upon which all of it rests.

At my speech in Davos, I suggested that we think of society, if you will, as a three legged stool ) composed of the government, the economy and civil society. We will fall down if we sit on only one leg. No matter how strong the other two are. We will fall down if we rest on two legs. Rather we need a balance among three strong legs (and an understanding of how one supports the other.

Civil Society is the family that sustains us. It is religious belief and

spirituality that guide us. The voluntary associations that connect us and allow us belong and contribute. It is the art and culture that make our spirits soar. It is the stuff of life. And the training ground for the most important person in every democracy: a citizen. The global economy will not succeed unless citizens have the tools they need to be its creators and beneficiaries..

I have been privileged to travel around the world to many emerging democracies. I have seen what has happened to people whose spirits have been crushed, whose economies have been driven into the ground. And it is clear when economic growth can provide jobs and income, but not necessarily long-term stability or governments that understand their duties to their citizens. It is also clear that government may not bring ensure long-term social stability unless it is rooted in vibrant civil societies. And it is not governments alone that can create economic growth and opportunity, stability and democracy today. We must foster a global community that lifts everybody up, or else we will all fall together. That is the lesson I have learned on my travels around the world.

Unless we protect vulnerable populations: How can children one day participate in global economy if they're turned into child soldiers (malnourished (refugees (poverty. How can women, if they're underfed, underpaid, first to get fired, last to get fired, victims of violence at the hands of loved ones and strangers.

Unless we invest in human capital ( health care, education, helping families balance work and family, microcredit (story illuminating importance of education of girls ( the difference between societies that are thriving and those that are left behind. Microcredit story -- perfect example of how to play a role in lifting up families and communities, while fostering, not compromising local culture (and helping women compete in the global economy]

Unless we provide tools of citizenship ( Senegal story. What women learned in their village. Voted to ban FGM, got other villages to do the same.

Unless we manage diversity [more eloquent way of saying this?] ( too many leaders use the politics of divide and conquer , too many citizens stigmatize those who don't look like them or talk like them as the other. New tensions have brought out primitive impulses of racism. What she's seen ( Ireland. Able to do that because of grassroots organizations ( mostly women. But, because of that, businesses are now coming to invest in Ireland, not just because of the hard working workforce. Not just because they speak English. It's because the people have chosen peace and no business wants to invest and set up shop in a nation until they do.

Unless we save our local/national culture: Just as we protect our diverse ecosystems to safeguard the environment, we must retain our cultures, languages, and heritage. When the bridge in Sarajevo was bombed, when mosques are destroyed, when old synagogues are desecrated, and the last speaker of a language or maker of fabric passes away, we've lost something as precious as a rain forest. [Why safeguarding heritage imp (why it takes all of us ( and that includes artists and scholars who



should never stay behind a university wall or a studio door. Reference Havel going to jail for his beliefs.]

We have global neighbors□(how do we create a global neighborhood? [Story somewhere of CEO in St. Louis who raises the flag of a nation every time his company secures a contract with it. He does it to remind his workers of how their livelihoods and lives depend upon people thousands of miles away. There are dozens of flags flying around his plant.]

Back to positive or negative image of the future□(1000 years ago□(world to end or exciting time? Like them, we cannot give into fears of unknown. 1,000 years from now, what will they say? I hope they say that□([uplifting stuff about citizenship, meeting our challenges, etc.]